

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 3rd September 1887.

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		URIYA PAPERS.	
		Nil.	

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	ASSAMESE.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
	BENGALI.			
	Monthly.			
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
	Fortnightly.			
5	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	.....
6	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakhally	.....
7	"Púrva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
8	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam	.....	22nd August 1887.
	Weekly.			
9	"Arya Darpan"	Calcutta	102	26th ditto.
10	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar	.....
11	"Bangabási"	Calcutta	20,000	27th ditto.
12	"Bháratbási"	Ditto	3,000	20th ditto.
13	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	23rd ditto.
14	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
15	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450	28th ditto.
16	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	.....	26th ditto.
17	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	26th ditto.
18	"Garib and Mahavidya"	Dacca	.....	24th ditto.
19	"Grambási"	Uluberia	.....
20	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	24th ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	26th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
23	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore	.....
24	"Navavishákár Sádharani"	Calcutta	1,000	29th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
25	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	20th August 1887.
26	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	26th ditto.
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	26th ditto.
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	25th ditto.
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	24th ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	26th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	27th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	19th ditto.
33	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
34	"Som Prakásh"	Calcutta	1,000	29th ditto.
35	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Ditto	.....
36	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	26th ditto.
37	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	25th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik and Samachár Chandriká"	Calcutta	7,000	28th to 31st August & 1st Sep. 1887.
39	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200	27th, 29th, & 31st Aug. & 2nd Sep. 1887.
40	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	26th to 31st Aug. & 1st to 3rd Sep. 1887.
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	600	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	29th August 1887.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
43	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Aryávarta"	Calcutta	.....
45	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
46	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	25th ditto.
47	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	22nd ditto.
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
49	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....	8th and 16th August 1887.
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
54	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	15th August 1887.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
56	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	23rd to 27th August 1887.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Taraka and Subhavártá"	Cuttack	.....
58	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	
61	"Sanskárik"	Cuttack	200	
62	"Navasamvad"	Ditto	

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 26th August, says that the news that a Commission to settle boundaries between Burmah and China is about to start for the Burmese frontier has inspired it with fear lest the Commission should manage to embroil the Government in a quarrel with China.

PRAJA BANDHU,
August 26th, 1887.

Another Boundary Commission.

2. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 29th August, says that it is not likely that attempts to recapture Ayub Khan will succeed. Ayub was detained

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 29th, 1887.

Ayub Khan and Afghanistan.

at Teheran by the Shah of Persia at the request of the English, and who shall say that the Shah, influenced by the counsels of Russia, did not assist in his escape? If Ayub joins Dhuleep Singh, and if they jointly assist Russia, the English will be sure to find themselves in difficulty. The Amir of Afghanistan is tottering on his throne, and if he is compelled to vacate it, Russia will endeavour to set up Ayub as Amir of Afghanistan. England will then be compelled to interfere, and thus the two powers will be again arrayed against each other. The times are thus critical for England. Her best course lies in satisfying her Indian subjects and the Indian princes, and in keeping a sharp eye upon the political agents and political residents in the courts of the Native Chiefs.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 23rd August, complains of two drunken policemen misbehaving themselves at Rayna during a lecture which was delivered there on the evil effects of drunkenness. The policemen interrupted the lecturer by saying that wine was the best thing in the world. That very night another constable was found in a drunken state. He was picked up and kept in the parlour of the village talukdar till 3 o'clock in the morning. The authorities should punish these policemen.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
August 23rd, 1887.

Drunken policemen at Rayna in Burdwan.

4. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 24th August, complains of the prevalence of theft at Tilakpore, a village within the jurisdiction of station Lalpore, in the Rajshahye district. It is alleged that thieves broke open a chest in the house of one Durga Charan Kundu, and carried off jewellery worth Rs. 1,778-8. No trace of the thieves has as yet been found; and as thefts are now frequently occurring, it would seem as though there were no police at all in Rajshahye.

HINDU RANJIKAR,
August 24th, 1887.

Theft at Tilakpore in Rajshahye.

5. The Talibpore correspondent of the *Pratikár*, of the 26th August, complains of the prevalence of theft at that place. It is alleged that the chowkidars do not perform their duty regularly at night, and themselves commit theft. The police is thoroughly worthless, for it cannot detect thieves. The authorities should look to the matter.

PRATIKAR
August 26th, 1887.

Theft at Talibpore in Moorshedabad.

6. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 27th August, complains of the prevalence of dacoity at Gossain Durgapore, village in the Kushtea subdivision of the Nuddea district. It is alleged that daring dacoities have been committed twice within two months in the house of one Ram Charan Muchi of that village. The first dacoity was investigated by the Inspector of Police, Kushtea, and three Sub-Inspectors, but no trace of the dacoits was found. Emboldened by this success, the dacoits, 30 or 35 in number, made another attempt. They assaulted four or five men who opposed them,

BANGABASI,
August 27th, 1887.

Dacoities at Gossain Durgapore in Nuddea.

and severely wounded and cruelly tortured the owner of the house. So daring a dacoity was never committed in that village within the recollection of the oldest men living. Men's lives and property are not considered safe in the village. The police turned up four days after the occurrence. The authorities are requested to look to the matter.

SANJIVANI,
August 27th, 1887.

7. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th August, complains of disorderly and riotous conduct on the part of certain public women residing in Kala Chand Sanyil's lane in Syambazar, Calcutta. By their drunken orgies, obscene songs and dissonant music they have made themselves quite a nuisance in the neighbourhood, and it is not unlikely that very serious crimes may be committed there one of these days. The police should therefore see that constables are properly stationed there.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
August 24th, 1887

8. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 24th August, referring to the fine of Rs. 50 inflicted upon the European who shot a native at Serajgunge, says that, as the value of native life has in several instances been assessed at only Rs. 30 a fine of Rs. 50 ought certainly to be regarded as a very adequate punishment!

SAHACHAR,
August 24th, 1887.

9. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th August, says that the Commission which sat to enquire into the loss of the *Mahratta* vessel was owing to the fault of its pilot. It has nevertheless recommended no punishment for the guilty pilot. This reflects no credit on a Commission which sat under the presidency of Mr. Westmacott. The decision of the Commission has not given satisfaction to the public.

SURABHI & PATAKÁ,
August 25th, 1887.

10. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 25th August, referring to a rule recently introduced into the Small Cause Court, under which suits whose values vary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 will, in the first instance, be filed before the Second Judge and then after the disposal of those that are *ex parte* among them will be transferred to the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Judges, says that the working of this rule will be attended with great inconvenience to suitors. Supposing a man has four suits of different values, and supposing one of those suits, valued at Rs. 300, is filed in the Court of the Third Judge and the other three are transferred by the Second Judge to the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Judges respectively, under the old rule the man would file all these suits in the Court of one Judge and engage the services of one pleader to argue his cases and one peon to serve summonses. But under the new rule he will be obliged to engage the services of several peons and pleaders, and will, in addition, be subjected to great personal trouble and inconvenience. The authorities should attend to this subject.

PRAJA BANDHU,
August 26th, 1887.

11. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 26th August, says that the sentence of fine passed against the European who shot a Bengali at Serajgunge has filled the popular mind with grave apprehensions. If such offenders are to be let off with such light sentences, people will come to think lightly of British justice. That rule cannot last long under which courts of justice fail to inspire confidence in its integrity in the public mind. English rule in India is approaching its downfall. It is, therefore, to be hoped that this timely warning will not be without its effect.

SANJIVANI,
August 27th, 1887.

12. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th August, asks Government to publish, without delay, the papers connected with the case of the Deputy Magistrate of Nowgaon. The man has been punished most lightly. There should be a re-trial of his case.

13. A correspondent of the same paper says that since the departure on leave on the 16th instant of Mr. Jarbo, no one has been appointed to take charge of the sub-division of Nilphamari. As thefts and dacoities often occur in the sub-division, who will be responsible for the vacancy in the Magistracy?

SANJIVANI,
August 27th, 1887.

14. The *Bangabási*, of the 27th August, says that the decision recently passed by the High Court in the Meherpore fishing case, by destroying all private right in the fish found in natural reservoirs of water, threatens to destroy the fishery rights of both Government and the zemindars. It will produce serious mischief in the mofussil. The Government derives a large revenue from the jalkar mehals in Bengal. The zemindars have enjoyed a proprietary right in *beels* from time immemorial by paying rent to Government for those jalkars. And the only way in which they can derive an income from the jalkar mehals is either by selling the fish found therein or by granting leases of those mehals. The decision of the High Court will destroy their exclusive right to catch fish, and will thus make it difficult for them to find lessees also. And if by this means they cease to derive any income from their jalkar mehals, they will be unable to pay Government revenue on their account. So, if the decision of the High Court is allowed to stand, the zemindars ought to be exempted by Government from their obligation to pay revenue for *jalkar* mehals. It is well that the purport of the High Court's decision is not yet widely known. For, as soon as it is known, great confusion is likely to arise in the mofussil, and zemindars will probably give up their jalkar rights and claim abatement of Government revenue.

BANGABASI,
August 27th, 1887.

(d)—Education.

15. The *Silchar*, of the 22nd August, thus comments on the resolution recorded by the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the matter of the application submitted by the people of Cachar against Baboo Girish Chunder Dutt, the Deputy Inspector of Schools:—Referring to the charge against the Baboo that he abolished many pathsalas, the Chief Commissioner says that the Baboo was justified in abolishing certain pathsalas which, being situated near other and old pathsalas, were calculated to injure both themselves and their neighbouring institutions. But this plea will not hold good in the case of all the 30 pathsalas which have been abolished by the Baboo, especially when it is considered that these pathsalas were established by the Baboo himself. As to the second charge that the Baboo insulted several gurus and guardians of boys, this is certainly a very serious charge, when brought against an educational officer, and it is a pity that the Commissioner finds no ground for urging it. The Chief Commissioner rejects many of the charges against Girish Baboo, because he says that the charges having been preferred anonymously do not deserve to be noticed. Yes, anonymous charges deserve no notice. But the charges brought against Girish Baboo in the columns of this paper were not surely charges anonymously preferred against him, and they at any rate deserved notice.

SILCHAR,
August 22nd, 1887.

16. The Maldah correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 24th August, says that educational affairs are in a deplorable condition under Mr. Pope, the Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle. It is stated that in selecting text-books he shows undue partiality for friends and relatives. He has recently fixed a treatise on Arithmetic by a European as a compulsory text-book. The price of the book is Rs. 2-8, and Mr. Pope's favourite teachers are compelling boys to buy it. No text-book is fixed

HINDU RANJIKA,
August 24th, 1887.

Mr. Pope, Inspector of Schools,
Behar.

in arithmetic in other educational circles, standard works being generally recommended for perusal. Mr. Pope is a little too fond of issuing circulars. He has recently ruled that a scholarship-holder within the Behar Circle will not be permitted to hold his scholarship in any other circle, and the Director of Public Instruction too has ruled that junior scholarships of the Maldah district should be tenable only in the colleges of the Behar Circle. This will cause great inconvenience to the scholarship-holders of Maldah, for living in Patna is dearer than living in Calcutta, Rajshahye, or Hughli. The scholarship-holders of Maldah do not receive their scholarships regularly. Their scholarship bills are detained for a long time in the Inspector's office. The point should be looked to by the authorities.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
August 26th, 1887.

17. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 26th August, referring to the misunderstanding which has arisen between the Secretary of the Doro Krishnanagore Vernacular School and the Sub-

Inspector of Schools in consequence of the former having dismissed the head pundit of the school without the permission of the latter, who has now therefore called for an explanation, observes as follows:—If Sub-Inspectors of Schools were to behave towards Secretaries of Schools in this way, great mischief would be done to the cause of education, for good and public spirited men would then refuse to establish or take charge of schools. The Educational authorities are requested to protect Secretaries of Schools in the mofussil against highhandedness on the part of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and thus to save such schools from decay and destruction.

SAMAYA,
August 26th, 1887.

18. The *Samaya*, of the 26th August, in pointing out defects in the constitution of the Central Text-book Committee, observes as follows:—In the first place, the members of the Committee are all of them Calcutta men. But as the Calcutta dialect of the Bengali language differs from the dialects of the same language prevalent in other parts of Bengal, it is desirable that the Central Text-book Committee should contain members representing other than the metropolitan districts.

In the second place, the Committee does not act rightly by rejecting a book which is condemned by only one member.

In the third place, it is not right that the Committee's proceedings should be shrouded in secrecy. But as a matter of fact its proceedings, though conducted secretly, get divulged, and it would be interesting to ascertain how?

Fourthly, the Committee is very slow. The Committee has not been able to prepare a list in so many as seven or eight years, and the list it first published was full of errors. Is it not desirable that a Committee, whose proceedings are marked by so much irregularity and confusion, should be brought under the operation of strict and carefully-prepared rules?

It would be also desirable to allow newspaper editors and authors of books to be present at the meetings of the Committee; and the Committee should be compelled to issue a list of books every year a little before the time when the Inspectors are required to publish lists of text-books for their respective circles.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
& KUSHDAHA,
August 26th, 1887.

19. The *Sulabha Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 26th August, says that, in collusion with the Secretaries of Aided Schools, many teachers take grants from Government by deceitful means and thus misappropriate public money. There are also many Deputy Inspectors and Inspectors' clerks who fix books written by themselves or their relatives as text-books, overlooking the claims of very deserving authors. European Inspectors of Schools have not much knowledge of the vernaculars of the country, and

they are therefore guided in the matter of the selection of text-books by their Bengali subordinates. Some Deputy Inspectors get large commissions from authors for adopting their books as text-books, and thus make extra income. The Central Text-Book Committee, on the other hand, is a most mismanaged body. It consists of honorary members, who do not take the trouble of going through all the books and selecting the best among them; and so but scant justice is done to many authors. It has been for the last seven or eight years working at a list of books, but no one knows when that list will be out. The Education Department will not improve until a trustworthy Commission is appointed to enquire into its working and to bring to light all forms of mismanagement, irregularity and misconduct prevailing in it.

20. A correspondent of the *Moorshedabad Patriká*, of the 26th August,

Technical schools at Berhampore and City Moorshedabad.

says that the technical schools at Berhampore and City Moorshedabad, considering the industries taught therein and their attendance, will

MOORSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
August 26th, 1887.

not probably do much good to the country. To be of use, these schools should teach natives to make things for which there is large demand in the country. But this is not done. The attendance in these schools is also so small as to awaken doubts about their stability. The permanence of these schools can only be secured by amalgamating them with the local Government schools or other private institutions and placing them under the supervision of competent men, as well as by including one or two industries among the subjects of examination in the Entrance and First Examination in Arts of the University. The Government is requested to pay the same attention to these technical schools that it does to other classes of schools.

21. The *Bangabási*, of the 27th August, is glad to learn that the

The Bengali language in the Calcutta University.

Calcutta Undergraduates' Association will shortly apply to the Calcutta University for the introduction of the Bengali language as

BANGABASI,
August 27th, 1887.

one of the subjects of study for its First Examination in Arts. It is hoped that the University authorities will grant their legitimate prayer.

22. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the want of a

A school at Sindrani in Jessore.

good school at Sindrani, a village in the Jessore district. The existing village school

BANGABASI.

is deteriorating for want of Government aid, and it will not last long if it cannot secure a Government grant.

23. The *Navavibhakar Sádharaní*, of the 29th August, says that the

The present graduates of the Calcutta University.

graduates of 10 or 12 years ago are far superior to the graduates of these days in command of language, power of thought, and patient and

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
August 29th, 1887.

persevering study. It is found, however, that the University text-books of the present time are superior to the text-books which were in use some years ago. The inferiority of the present race of graduates cannot therefore be attributed to the use of worse text-books. What, then, is the cause of that inferiority? The inferiority is probably caused by the very general use in these days of *keys* which make it unnecessary for the scholar to do anything himself in the way of enquiry or reflection. Cram is also fostered, in an inordinate degree, among the present race of scholars by the University examiners setting questions more with a view of testing their memory than with a view of ascertaining how far their intelligence and reflective powers have been developed. The appointment of the same men as examiners from year to year has also a prejudicial effect on the present race of students; for the same man has much the same way of examining from year to year, and the students, who never fail to seize his method and manner of examining, confine their reading within certain lines and limits, and so their study assumes the most mechanical character.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

PARIDARSHAK,
August 20th, 1887.

24. The *Paridarshak*, of the 20th August, complains that the water of the Laldighi in Sylhet has become foul and unwholesome. If the municipality does not take prompt steps to purify the water, the health of the residents will most probably be injured.

The Laldighi in Sylhet.

BANGABASI,
August 27th, 1887.

25. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 27th August, complains that the open drains at Jaliapara, in Bhowanipore, have become obstructed, and foul smells consequently issue therefrom. To these drains may be traced many of the diseases that afflict the inhabitants of the suburbs. The authorities should look about.

Surface drains at Jaliapara in Bhowanipore.

BANGABASI.

26. Another correspondent of the same paper complains that the roads within the Comerciolly Municipality are out of repair. Three years ago the roads in the Alanghi, Durgapore, and Sherkandi Wards of that municipality were washed away by flood, and they have not as yet been repaired. Some new roads are also wanted. The elected Commissioners have done nothing in the matter : all the drains remain obstructed for the greater part of the year, and the stagnant contents thereof emit very foul smell. The condition of the people is deplorable.

The Comerciolly Municipality.

SANJIVANI.
August 27th, 1887.

27. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th August, says that the Magistrate-Chairmen of District Boards are everywhere converting the scheme of Local Self-Government into something the very reverse of what that scheme was originally intended to be. There can be no real self-government when the heads of District Boards are the Magistrates of districts. Again, the absence of Union Boards is interfering with the efficiency of both District and Local Boards. Without Union Boards, local inspection of villages is impossible. As things now stand, there is no agency to look after the wants of the village. There are villages sadly in want of good roads and villages in which old roads are overgrown with jungle, and this notwithstanding that they pay large sums of money as road cess. These things, namely, the construction and repair of roads and bridges, should be made over to Union Boards instead of being entrusted to contractors. The absence of Union Boards is not the only impediment which the scheme of Local Self-Government has to get over. In the Burdwan Division Government used to assist aided schools and pathshalas with money grants. Last year the District Board of Burdwan asked Government to pay the grant money ; it directed the Board to take the required amount from the road cess and ferry funds. But why should road cess and ferry fund money be allowed to be spent on education ? Has not Government promised to the people to spend that money in the construction and repair of roads ? And if money belonging to these funds is thus to be misappropriated, why does not Government tell the people that it will no longer bear the cost of their education ? And if Local Self-Government thus comes to mean that the people will do all kinds of work while the Government takes all the money which is locally raised, Local Self-Government will not be worth having after all. But under this scheme of Local Self-Government that has been put in operation, Government is not content with simply taking all the people's money, but it must also play the rôle of the people's guardian and patron and rebuke and insult them from time to time. It is a fine trick this of the Government—this scheme of Local Self-Government !

Local Self-Government in Bengal.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 29th, 1887.

28. The *Som Prakash*, of the 29th August, says that, notwithstanding the appointment of a food inspector for the inspection of sweetmeats sold in the Northern Division of Calcutta, no improvement is

Inspection of food in the Calcutta Municipality.

observed in the quality of those sweetmeats. They are as bad and unwholesome as before. But the real point for consideration in this connection is, whether one food inspector is enough for such a large and populous area as the native section of the town. Europeans and Eurasians are very much fewer in number than Hindus and Mussulmans, and yet there are several food inspectors for inspecting the food which is kept for them in the municipal market.

29. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 1st September, disapproves of the creation of the appointment of an Assistant Health Officer to the Calcutta Municipality. Great doubts are entertained about the necessity of such an officer. Dr. Simpson, the new Health Officer, is not giving satisfaction. The Commissioners should not waste the ratepayers' money in this reckless manner. But who will listen to good advice? It seems an Assistant Health Officer will be appointed. If so, let a really worthy man be appointed. Dr. Adhar Chandra Das, an experienced medical practitioner of high repute, has applied for the post, and the Commissioners would do well to appoint him.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 1st, 1887.

An Assistant Health Officer for the Calcutta Municipality.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

30. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 28th August, has learnt from its Jalpaiguri correspondent that the Deputy Commissioner has recently appointed a Mahomedan youth Manager of the Jalpaiguri Raj estates. This man has none of the qualifications which a manager of such large estates ought to possess. His only recommendation is that he is a pretty looking man, and is the son-in-law of a jotedar under the Rajah. In appointing a Mahomedan to the post of Manager of the Raj estates, especially when his appointment is likely to stand in the way of the performance of certain Hindu religious rites customary in the family of the Rajah, the Deputy Commissioner must be pronounced to have acted most rashly. Government ought, without delay, to ascertain the motive which led the Deputy Commissioner to act in this way and to punish him accordingly. It should be noted that many able, respectable and elderly gentlemen were candidates for the post of manager.

DACCA PRAKASH,
August 28th, 1887.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

31. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 23rd August, asks the authorities to repair the portion of the road leading from the Kanoo junction station to Sahebgunge through Kumarpara and running along the south bank of the Khadi. Kumarpara is an important trading place, and the whole traffic of Kumarpara passes through the portion of the road in question. There ought to be a masonry or at any rate a wooden bridge over the river Khor, in order to remove the inconvenience which people have to suffer during the rainy season.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
August 23rd, 1887.

32. A correspondent of the same paper asks the authorities to construct a bridge over the Khor at Sarerghât, situated between the villages of Bolpore and Bahir-khana.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

A bridge over the Khor.

33. A correspondent of the *Pratikar*, of the 26th August, complains that the roads at Somra are out of repair. This fact has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities, but no redress has as yet been obtained.

PRATIKAR,
August 26th, 1887.

Roads at Somra.

BANGABASI,
August 27th, 1887.

34. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 27th August, says that bridges have not been constructed on the road from Tangail to Porabari and great public inconvenience has been consequently caused. The authorities should attend to the matter.

Bridges on the road from Tangail to Porabari.

35. Another correspondent of the same paper complains that the roads at Kamdebore, Maheshpore, Chanduria and the neighbouring villages are out of repair. These roads have become almost impassable on account of thick deposits of mud. The members of the Road Cess Committee are requested to attend to the matter.

Roads near Kaligunge in Nuddea.

(h)—General.

PARIDARSHAK,
August 20th, 1887.

36. The *Paridarshak*, of the 20th August, complains of the oppression practised by Baboo Manmatha Nath Ghose, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in levying the income-tax at Maulavi Bazar, Sylhet. It is alleged that he arbitrarily assessed a poor fisherman at Rs. 10. The man could not pay the tax, and was therefore sentenced to undergo imprisonment, and an order was also issued for selling his moveable property by auction. The officer of the court who went to sell his moveables found nothing but some tattered bedding in his hut. At last the Chief Commissioner released the poor man from jail. Similar complaints were made some time ago against the Baboo (see paragraph 61, Report on Native Papers for the week ending 30th July 1887). It was stated there that the Baboo relies much more than he ought to do on the representations of chowkidars. It is well known that chowkidars are extremely unpopular, and they therefore make malicious misrepresentations to influential officers who are easily accessible to them. Manmatha Baboo has probably suffered himself to be guided by the misrepresentations of chowkidars in regard to the poor fisherman. Government should not entrust such a foolish, inexperienced and fickle-minded man with such responsible powers.

Baboo Manmatha Nath Ghose,
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Maulavi Bazar.

PARIDARSHAK.

37. The same paper says that the condition of the cultivators of Sylhet is daily growing worse. They depend only on the paddy crop. Any injury to that crop therefore produces great misery among them. During the past four years the rice crop in Sylhet has not been satisfactory. This year also it has in many places been injured by drought and a kind of insect which is found to be sucking paddy plants dry. In short, the prospect of the paddy crop in Sylhet is not favourable. The people in the mofussil are in a dejected frame of mind. The people of Sylhet must, under these circumstances, take to the cultivation of other crops, but a change in the agricultural system of Sylhet cannot be introduced without the assistance of Government. But the professions of Government do not agree with its acts. There is a Director of Agriculture in Assam. God alone can tell what he has done or is doing in the interest of the people of Sylhet. It seems the post of Director of Agriculture has been created only in order to throw dust in the eyes of the public. The Director of Agriculture is a European, who generally lives on the cool heights of Shillong and enjoys his easily-earned income. His only duty is to prepare coloured reports. The Government ought to introduce into Sylhet the cultivation of some crops on which people may depend when the paddy crops fail. The Agricultural Department of the Assam Government ought to attend to the subject.

The cultivators of Sylhet.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
August 22nd, 1887.

38. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 22nd August, recommends the appointment of Honorary Civil Judicial Officers and punchayets with civil jurisdiction as a means of reducing expenditure.

Honorary Civil Judicial Officers.

39. The same paper, referring to the reluctance of the European Volunteer Regiments of Madras to admit

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
August 22nd, 1887.

Admission of natives into volunteer regiments.

into their ranks. What good will the privilege conferred upon natives of becoming volunteers do if this is not done?

40. The *Silchar*, of the 22nd August, sees no reason why Bengalis should be excluded from the right of enlisting themselves as volunteers. The celebra-

SILCHAR,
August 22nd, 1887.

Natives as volunteers.

tion of the Jubilee in this country can be considered complete only if Lord Dufferin confers the right of volunteering on the whole native population of India. Such a measure as this is calculated to do good both to England and to India.

41. The same paper protests against what it considers to be the unjust dismissal of three forest guards, two of Sealtek and one of Matijuri, by Mr. Young, Assistant Conservator, Forest Department.

SILCHAR.

Mr. Young, Assistant Conservator of the Forest Department.

In dismissing these men, Mr. Young relied solely on the report submitted to him by a forest ranger. Mr. Young is known to be in the habit of acting in this highhanded way. It is to be hoped that Mr. Young will, on a re-consideration of their case, reinstate the two men.

SILCHAR.

42. The same paper says that it often happens that coolies are picked up on the roads in a dying state by the police and sent to hospital. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to ask the police to ascertain the whereabouts of these dying men. The writer suspects that sick coolies are expelled by the managers of gardens in order that they may not swell coolie mortality in the gardens, and these unfortunate men are at last found dying upon public roads.

Dying coolies picked up by the police.

43. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th August, in commenting on the new pension rules, observes as follows:—Under these rules a man will be entitled to pension after 10 years' service. That is no doubt good. But a man whose service extends over a period of from 15 to 19 years will lose much under these rules, for, whereas under the old rules he would have been entitled to a pension equal to $\frac{2}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his pay, under the new rules he would be entitled only to $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his salary.

SAHACHAR,
August 24th, 1887.

The new pension rules.

44. The same paper says that, as there is a high embankment on the eastern bank of the Damudar, constructed for the purpose of protecting the railway line, the annual floods in that river spend all their force on the western bank. These floods were not so destructive before the railway embankment was constructed; now they are destroying villages and doing immense mischief to zemindars every year. The effects of these floods may be neutralized by constructing high embankments on both banks of the river and by deepening its bed. Let Government provide the same remedies against these floods which it would have done if Bengal had been England and the Damudar an English instead of a Bengal river.

SAHACHAR.

Floods in the Damudar.

45. Referring to the order passed by the Government of India relating to the appointment of Military Officers as Cantonment Magistrates, the same paper says that civilians alone should be appointed as Cantonment Magistrates. It is impossible even for the most dull-headed civilian to maladminister justice like Major Hopkinson of Barrackpore.

SAHACHAR.

Military men as Cantonment Magistrates.

46. The same paper, referring to Sir Rivers Thompson's preface to the quinquennial administration report written by Mr. Grierson, in which he has boasted of

SAHACHAR.

Mr. Grierson's administration report.

the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill and the inauguration of the scheme of Local Self-Government as being the two most important measures of his reign, says that, though Sir Rivers assisted in the passing of both these measures, the measures did not *originate* with him. As regards the scheme of Local Self-Government, it is to be noted that the defects now observable in it are owing to Sir Rivers.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
August 25th, 1887.

47. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 25th August, approves of the new pension rules relating to the Uncovenanted servants of Government.

The new pension rules.

DHUMKETU,
August 26th, 1887.

48. The *Dhumketu*, of the 26th August, says that Anglo-Indians have commenced to violate the honour of native females. From among European Managers of factories to the highest functionaries of State, Europeans will be found who are not innocent of this grave offence. It should, however, be borne in mind that the rule is doomed which tolerates the violation of female honour. It was this grave offence that was at the root of the downfall of the Mahomedan power, and if its perpetration is not promptly checked, it will lead to the subversion of English rule too. But the English Government do not seem to care much about putting it down. That at least is the impression produced in the native mind by the decision passed in the case of Sukarmony and in that of Mr. Wilson, of Cambay, who has been recently acquitted by the Secretary of State for India. Englishmen are noted for the homage they pay to the female sex. But those who come out to this country behave differently towards the sex in India. Lakshmirani of Baroda, the Begum of Bhopal, the present Rani of Putia, and the late Rani of Tikari, and the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan are all examples of the shameful treatment of the sex by Englishmen in India. The Deputy Magistrate of Tangail, who tried to coerce Jahnabi Choudhary into paying a large Jubilee subscription, has supplied another example of the same kind. If Englishmen want to strengthen their rule in India they should try to remove such serious defects as these from their administration by entrusting that administration to better hands, for without a virtuous administration all their political art and military power will stand them in no stead.

Treatment of the sex by Englishmen in India.

PRAJA BANDHU,
August 26th, 1887.

49. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 26th August, says that the punishment awarded to Baboo Gouri Sunkur Visvas, Deputy Magistrate of Nowgaon, has been of a most inadequate character. It has become necessary to punish with exemplary severity such Deputy Magistrates as are a disgrace to their class.

Baboo Gouri Sunkur Visvas, Deputy Magistrate of Nowgaon.

PRAJA BANDHU.

50. The same paper thinks that, considering the way in which he has been performing his duties, Mr. Goodricke should be removed from the office of Collector of Calcutta.

Mr. Goodricke, Collector of Calcutta.

SAMAYA,
August 26th, 1887.

51. The *Samaya*, of the 26th August, says that numbers of ill-cared for and ill-educated pauper children are daily strengthening the ranks of thieves in this country. The best way of correcting this state of things will be for Government to pass a law providing for the establishment and maintenance of an orphanage in this city, in which all uncared for children found loitering in the streets should be secured and taken care of either at the cost of their parents, if they have any, or at the cost of Government, if they have none, or when their parents are too poor to pay for their education and maintenance. The orphanage should be a sort of workshop in which young vagrants will learn some mechanical art or other. An establishment of this nature is likely to be self-supporting.

A proposal to keep down the number of thieves in this country.

52. The same paper strongly blames Mr. Kisch, the present Postmaster-General of Bengal, for transferring certain poor clerks in his office to distant postal stations, on the mere suspicion

Mr. Kisch, Postmaster-General of Bengal.

that they had divulged the contents of the letter he wrote to the Postmaster-Generals of Madras and Bombay. Such conduct on his part proves him to be a man of an essentially low moral nature. The writer then condemns the civilians as a class, and observes that, if these civilians are to be considered as civilised and enlightened men, he for himself would rather not be regarded as civilised or enlightened. He would prefer utter darkness to such civilisation and enlightenment as belongs to these civilians.

53. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th August, says that, in answer to Mr. Bright's objection against the introduction of the liquor trade in Burmah, the Under-

Liquor trade in Burmah.

Secretary of State for India stated that if licenses for the sale of wine in that country are at all granted, they will be granted solely with a view of preserving public peace and checking drunkenness. What an argument! Drunkenness is to be checked, and so grogshops must be opened! The uncivilised natives of this country cannot appreciate such a policy as this. Government has already converted the people of India into a race of drunkards, and it is bent on dealing in the same way with the people of Burmah. But does it not know that intemperance will bring about the extinction of the whole Burmese people? Will then Government reign over stocks and stones in Burmah? Or will it import men from England and convert the country into an English colony?

54. The same paper says that cholera, which is raging in the North-Western Provinces since the month of April last, counts 70,000 lives as its victims. But Government is absolutely silent about this

Cholera in the North-Western Provinces.

extraordinary mortality! Though village after village has been depopulated, Government has done next to nothing to check the progress of the disease. It is rumoured that Government employed only some vaccinators and chaprassees to distribute medicines to cholera patients. Could anything be more shameful than this?

55. The *Bangabasi*, of the 27th August, says that the people of India are more loyal than the inhabitants of the British Isles. The British Government has

Misgovernment of India.

received the same tribute of loyalty from the people of India as their Hindu and Mahomedan rulers did. But they have received no adequate recognition in return from the British Government. They have not been rewarded with confidence for their attachment to the Queen of England. They have, on the contrary, been treated most churlishly by the British Government. A large army and a large police have been called into existence in order to override them, and both army and police have been officered with Englishmen. All the officers of the army and the police, native and European, have been authorised to oppress the people. And, as if this was not enough, the people have been disarmed. Dacoities and the ravages of wild animals are mainly due to the defenceless condition of the people. But Englishmen think that they have secured the permanence and the stability of the Empire by enforcing the Arms Act, and so they look with perfect unconcern at the fearfully large number of deaths which are caused every year among natives by dacoits and wild animals. The police is a much more powerful instrument of oppression than the army. A Sub-Inspector of Police exercises more power than the Commander of an army. The law grants extraordinary powers to police officers. The Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code are powerful engines of oppression, and the whole country has been kept in subjection by those Codes. What

SAMAYA,
August 26th, 1887.

SANJIVANI,
August 27th, 1887.

SANJIVANI.

BANGABASI,
August 27th, 1887.

the Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code have done cannot be done by 10 crores of soldiers with 20 crores of muskets. The police also serves as a tool in the hands of the Executive officers in oppressing the people under the shelter of the criminal laws of the country. The people do not dare to complain of the highhanded proceedings of the police; and very few cases are instituted against these endless police oppressions. So the country looks tranquil and Englishmen fondly imagine that this state of tranquillity will last for ever. Yes; this state of tranquillity would have lasted for ever if Englishmen had to protect the country only from internal foes. But the fact is that they have foreign foes to guard against, and if they lose India at all they will lose it in consequence of invasion from without. It behoves them to provide against the contingencies of a foreign invasion; and what provision have they made in that behalf? England's strength in India will not increase by weakening her native subjects. But she is, as a matter of fact, weakening her Indian subjects by various means suggested by her fear and distrust of the Indian people. And that is precisely what Russia wants England to do in India. It will thus be seen that England is drinking the cup of poison she has herself prepared, and is doing more to her own prejudice than what can be done by her worst enemies.

BANGABASI,
August 27th, 1887.

56. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the oppressions of the cattle pound-keeper at Ukhra, a village in Burdwan. The authorities should look to the matter.

The cattle-pound at Ukhra in Burdwan.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 29th, 1887

57. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 29th August, says that the present system of vaccination requiring periodical repetition is unsatisfactory, and that Government should take steps to improve it in such a way as will render repetition unnecessary.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

BHARATBASÍ,
August 20th, 1887.

58. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 20th August, says that the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay are very anxious to subscribe a lakh of rupees in aid of the funds of the Imperial Institute. But this they are not empowered to do under the present Municipal Act. They have therefore applied to Government for a new law empowering them to do so. But Government should not comply with their request.

The Bombay Municipal Act.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
August 29th, 1887.

59. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārani*, of the 29th August, finds no force in the objection that the proposed law about the registration of the names of medical practitioners will injuriously affect the *kabiraj*. The *kabiraj* and the *hakim* will suffer no harm if they are certified by their respective teachers or professional leaders to be competent men, and if the law takes cognizance of them when they hold such certificates. Now, will the homœopath be prejudiced if the law permits his registration when he has passed the examination of the Calcutta Homœopathic School?

The proposed registration of the names of medical practitioners.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
August 24th, 1887.

60. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 24th August, says that the Native Princes of India are the best friends of England. The British Empire in India would not have lasted so long if the Native Princes had not so largely assisted the English Government during the dark days of the Sepoy Mutiny. It is therefore the duty of the English Government to see that these loyal princes are not oppressed or ill-treated by its Political Agents,

Sir Lepel Griffin.

and that seeds of disaffection are not sown in their hearts. Government should enquire into the highhanded proceedings of Sir Lepel Griffin and deal with him properly if he is found guilty.

61. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th August, says that, according to an

SAHACHAR,
August, 24th, 1887.

Discontent in Cashmere.

Anglo-Indian correspondent of the *Statesman*

newspaper, considerable inconvenience is being felt at Srinuggar owing to the supply of food-grains there being a monopoly in the hands of the State officers. The administration of the new Prime Minister is marked by the introduction of many bad forms of tyranny, which had no existence during the administration of Baboo Nilambar Mookerjee. Discontent prevails among the Mahomedan subjects of Cashere who are forming combinations against the officers of the State. The future of Cashmere is a cause for anxiety.

62. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 25th August, referring to the

SURABHI & PATAKA,
August 25th, 1887.

The *Spectator* newspaper and the Indian Princes in England.

Spectator newspaper's statement that the Indian Princes who have visited England and

witnessed the vast material power and prosperity of that country will never dream of rebelling against the English Government, says that it is not easy to determine what the words rebel and rebellion mean. Washington and Garibaldi, who, though in one sense rebels, have earned undying fame for themselves. They are really mistaken who think that men having really great ideas to work out can be overawed by spectacles of mere material power and prosperity. The vast material resources of the Moghul Empire were as nothing in the eyes of Rana Pratap Sing of Meywar.

A state of political dependence is certainly not very agreeable to anybody. But the conqueror who behaves justly, impartially, and leniently towards the conquered can win the heart of the latter and make him forget in some measure the humiliation of his inferior position. Love and regard can never be won by intimidation, and no real attachment can spring up where only material forces are set to work.

63. The *Pratikár*, of the 26th August, disapproves of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's taking lease of a large forest in England for shooting purposes. The

PRATIKAR,
August 26th, 1887.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

financial condition of the Cooch Behar State is far from satisfactory. Many works of public utility have been stopped there on account of want of funds. In such a state of things, it is not advisable for the Maharajah to waste so much money by prolonging his residence in England.

64. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 26th August, referring to the articles which are appearing against Sir Lepel Griffin

PRAJA BANDHU,
August 26th, 1887.

Sir Lepel Griffin and Political Officers in general.

in the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, observes as

follows:—Indian princes are like dolls in the hands of political officers, who are the arbiters of both their life and death. The late Guicowor had to bid adieu to all happiness and pass his days in prison until death came to his relief, simply because he fell into the bad graces of a political officer. That confusion reigns supreme in Cashmere at the present moment is also owing to the machinations of a political officer. To the same cause is owing the removal of three-and-a-half crores of rupees from the secret treasury of the Maharajah Scindia. And while such things as these are going on, the princes of India are looking on with sealed lips and absolutely without any power to devise any remedy. Are they not then mere dolls? Whether or no the political officers of Government have a secret league amongst themselves is not known; but it is well known that they are all given to suppressing facts; and it is because all real facts connected with the Native States are suppressed by them that seeds of dissatisfaction are being sown on all sides. The Indian princes are, as it were, the right hand of the British power in India; and is it good policy to displease them? This much then is clear that if there is any body in India who is injuring the

cause of British rule in this country, it is these political officers of Government. It is next stated, with reference to Sir Lepel Griffin, that it is he who has subjected the Begum of Bhopal to dreadful sufferings. Sir Lepel is more self-willed than the Czar of Russia, more tyrannical than the Amir of Afghanistan, and more exquisitely cruel than Nero. He still manages, however, to live like a man of honour.

PRAJA BANDHU,
August 26th, 1887.

65. The same paper says that the Maharajah Holkar has himself told the gentleman who interviewed him on behalf of the *Times of India* newspaper that he was not allowed to drive up to Buckingham Palace in his carriage on the occasion of the volunteer review there. But Sir Lepel Griffin and Sir John Gorst still say that nothing wrong or improper or unpleasant was done in connection with the Maharajah. Natives of this country find it difficult to believe that men of such exalted rank as Sir Lepel and Sir John can misrepresent facts in this way. Under such circumstances as have taken place, other men would have asked pardon for all that went amiss, but, no : these men must deny that anything went amiss. And then Englishmen call themselves civilized, and all India is eager to mimic their civilization. Heaven grant that India may steer clear of a civilization which requires to be bolstered up with so much falsehood and fraud !

SAMAYA,
August 26th, 1887.

66. The *Samaya*, of the 26th August, says that there is no longer any doubt about the cold reception received by the Maharajah Holkar and other Indian Princes in England, and it is therefore clear that the statements made in this connection by Sir Lepel Griffin and Sir John Gorst are false. But the *Pioneer* newspaper says that the Maharajah Holkar on his part was not also wholly guiltless. In the first place, he did not attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute. Secondly, he did not keep his engagement with one Mr. Smith who invited him to a party. It has, however, to be observed, with reference to the first point, that Holkar kept himself away because he feared a repetition of the insult he had received on the occasion of the volunteer review at Buckingham Palace. As to the second point if Holkar had no sufficient reason to act in the way he is stated to have done, he was certainly to blame. But the *Pioneer's* testimony is not certainly trustworthy.

SAMAYA.

67. Referring to the threatening letters which Sir Lepel Griffin is stated to have written to the Begum of Bhopal when he suspected her to be in secret communication with the Government of India, the same paper goes on thus :—The question now is whether Sir Lepel had any right to write such letters or not. It seems that while all the subjects of this Indian Empire can freely apply to Government, there is one class of people who cannot do so, and they are the "dear and valued friends" of the Queen, the Native Princes of India ! It is most shameful that even, under the impartial British rule, such oppression should be committed by the political agents of Government. There is hardly any other country in the world where men of regal status are subjected to greater oppression. As Government attaches greater importance to the representations of its political officers than to those of the Native Princes themselves, the latter even when sorely oppressed by the former seldom think of coming up to it for relief.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGABASI,
August 27th, 1887.

68. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 27th August, says that the floods of 1st August have devastated Pratapnagore, a village in the Jehanabad sub-

Floods at Pratapnagore in Hooghly.

division of the Hooghly district. Cattle have been washed away and many houses have been demolished. The people are in great distress.

69. Another correspondent of the same paper says that a chaprassee named Jamiruddin was employed to look after the Government embankment in the Kansai

BAWGABASI,
August 27th, 1887.

Floods in Midnapore.

Division of the Midnapore district. There was a hole in the embankment near Jadra which the chaprassee filled up with sand from the river-bed; but in the violent floods of the 8th Sravan water made its way through the hole. The chaprassee saw all this, but took no notice of it. After a short time the embankment gave way, and 30 or 40 villages were consequently inundated, and paddy worth Rs. 5,000, was destroyed. All this loss is owing to the carelessness of the chaprassee. The Engineer and the Overseer have intimated to the naib of the local zemindar that the breaches will remain unrepaired for one year; but this is considered by the people to be a great hardship.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

70. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 23rd August, referring to

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
August 23rd, 1887.

Dr. Birch's proposal.

Dr. Birch's proposal, observes as follows:—

As homœopaths and kabirajes have been known to cure cases pronounced incurable by allopaths, to exclude them from medical practice will not be in the interest of the country. It is true that there are many quacks in the mofussil and that mischief is at times committed by them; but it will do if these men are subjected to some sort of examination and the Civil Surgeons in the mofussil keep an eye upon them. But it should be carefully borne in mind that all are not quacks who fail to obtain a medical degree. Let Government first introduce the teaching of kabiraji and homœopathy in the Calcutta Medical College, and then let it make medical practice unlawful on the part of those who possess no medical degree. A systematic study of kabiraji and homœopathy is very desirable.

71. Referring to a correspondent's letter published in the same paper,

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

A contradiction.

asking the Editor whether the rumour that the Magistrate of Burdwan asked him not to

write any more about the Teunon affair, the Editor says that the rumour is utterly false.

72. A correspondent of the same paper thus writes about Mr. Teunon

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Mr. Teunon of Ranigunge.

of Ranigunge:—Mr. Teunon wanted to change a thousand rupee note, and sent it to a

respectable banker for the purpose. The banker refused to give the change without commission. This enraged Mr. Teunon, who personally called at the banker, and grossly abused him for his refusal to give the change without commission. The banker was after this compelled to give the change as asked for. The day after this incident, Mr. Teunon sent his head clerk and some other amla to the banker for the purpose of humouring and appeasing him. And this led the banker to give up his idea of obtaining some sort of redress against Mr. Teunon. Mr. Teunon's conduct is inspiring terror in the popular mind. As regards the accident on the Barakar bridge, two reports have been published regarding it. But so long as Mr. Teunon is at Ranigunge, it is useless to expect that the mystery can be cleared up. First remove Mr. Teunon from Ranigunge, and then make an enquiry and the truth will come out.

73. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th August, has the following on the

SAHACHAR,
August 24th, 1887.

The Durga Puja under English rule.

Durga Puja festival as it is now celebrated in Bengal:—The villages where in former times

Durga used to be worshipped in 20 houses have now hardly one house where her worship is celebrated; and in the

one or two houses where the goddess is worshipped, her worship is more of the nature of an ancestral obligation which must be discharged somehow or other than of a joyous festivity proceeding from hearts full of joy and houses full of plenty and prosperity. This mournful change in the character of the most national celebration of the people of this country is observable in almost all the villages of Bengal; for where, alas! is the village that has escaped the murderous attacks of malaria? The Durga Puja, in former times, was a carnival of the heart, among men and women, among young and old. It was marked by rejoicings of the purest kind and by the performance of offices of charity, benevolence, and hospitality. There was not a trace of grossness or earthy alloy in the pleasures of this Durga Puja celebration. But it is not so now. It was such under Hindu rule; it was such under Mussulman rule; it is not such under English rule. The poison that has come with English civilization into this country has affected the heart and soul of the Hindu. He now craves for pleasures that are of the earthy kind. He is a stranger to mental peace and happiness, and even his children appear to have become oldish and sordid. Neither he nor his boys and girls see the Durga Puja as the country saw it 30 or 40 years ago. What, alas? may the cause of this woeful change be?

SURABHI & PATAKA,
August 25th, 1887.

74. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 25th August, referring to the slight offered by Major Gordon, Manager of the Cooch Behar State, to the native Executive Engineer of Jalpaiguri, observes as follows:—

Major Gordon and a native Executive Engineer.

What could be more like the Englishman than for a man who is fed by a Native Prince to slight a native? Such conduct as Major Gordon has been guilty of is quite in keeping with that civilization whose greatest glory consists in the invention and use of a few pieces of machinery and in cheating other people of their dues. The English people may have some good men among them, but that does not make all of them a gentlemanly people. This time it is only a native Executive Engineer that has been slighted by a European. But it will be in the recollection of many that a Native Judge of the Bombay High Court received some time ago similar treatment at the hands of a European in a railway carriage.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

75. The same paper, referring to the case of the Punjabis who went to England to prosecute an appeal before the Privy Council and who, for want of passage-money have been compelled to take refuge in a

The question of giving passage-money to certain Punjabis in England.

work-house, says that when asked by Mr. Lowther in Parliament whether these Punjabis could be sent back to India at the cost of the Government of India, Sir John Gorst replied that, as it is not the practice of the Government of India to send European vagrants to England at its own cost, the Punjabis could not be accommodated with passage-money from the Government Exchequer. It will not sound well if Mr. Gorst is called a liar. But any man may assure himself by consulting the Annual Indian Budget that it contains such a heading as "miscellaneous charges for deportation of European vagrants." So it seems that there can be no harm in a member of Parliament giving utterance to gross falsehood. It is waste of India's money to give passage-money to helpless Indian sojourners in England, but to assist with passage-money from the Indian Exchequer persons who are not Indians, and who are human beings only in name, is a very good thing indeed!

DHUMKETU,
August 26th, 1887.

76. The *Dhumketu*, of the 26th August, complains of ravages of tigers at Khamargachi and other surrounding villages in the district of Hooghly. Several cattle

Ravages of tigers at Khamargachi.

have been taken away by these animals, and one husbandman has been desparately wounded. The absence of weapons of defence in the houses of villagers has aggravated the mischief arising from this source. Still Government will not abolish the Arms Act.

77. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th August, referring to Mr. Beames' statement that he was compelled to borrow money in order to assist his brother, who was in difficulty, says that Mr. Beames' brother has written in the *Englishman* newspaper to say that he has never been assisted by him even with a pice. If this statement be true, Government should dismiss Mr. Beames for giving a false explanation calculated to deceive the public.

SANJIVANI,
August 27th, 1887.

78. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 27th August, complains of the ravages of tigers at Ula, an important village in the Ranaghat sub-division of the Nuddea district. A gentleman was attacked by a tiger the other day, but was rescued by some neighbours. The Arms Act must be responsible for all this.

BANGABASI,
August 27th, 1887.

79. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 28th August, has learnt from a correspondent that the steamers plying between Calcutta and Ghattal, and belonging to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company, take more passengers than are authorised by the law, and that the Company makes no provision to protect their passengers against wind and rain, and that the articles of food supplied to the passengers are of the most wretched description. Government is asked to ascertain the correctness of these statements, as well as to ascertain whether the man who fell overboard the steamer *Bijaya* on the night of the 16th July was drowned or not. The correspondent's repeated representations to the Company have failed to elicit any answer or give rise to enquiry.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 28th, 1887.

80. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 29th August, says that no one objects to the Viceroy's occasional residence in the hills. What is objected to is the removal of the whole office machinery to Simla. There is no reason to believe that more work is done in the hills than in the plains; and it is suspected that at Simla much time is spent in amusements. It is true that the Viceroy ought not to remain at any particular town throughout the year. But he ought not, at the same time, to spend the best part of the year at Simla. Let him divide the year between different places, such as Lahore, Bombay, Madras, and Allahabad, and let him spend the winter in Calcutta. But all the offices should on no account go wherever he goes. The work of administration should be carried on in Calcutta. A serious objection to the residence of the officials at Simla is that by thus remaining far away from the people, with whom even now they mix so little and feel so little sympathy, they will become completely indifferent to their welfare. The English officials also obtain exceedingly large salaries because they have to work hard in a hot climate. But if they are to remain in the hills all through the year, their salaries ought to be cut down. And if a reduction of their salaries is proposed on the ground of their remaining at Simla, it will be found that no officials will want to go to the hills. The proposal made by some officials to reduce the salaries of the poor clerks instead of their own salaries is a really mean proposal.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
August 29th, 1887.

81. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 29th August, referring to the circular recently issued by Mr. Buckland, Officiating Senior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, stopping the holidays enjoyed by the native clerks of his office until the man who gave out some office information is detected, says that Mr. Buckland has no right to issue such a circular, and asks whether the Lieutenant-Governor will not call upon him for an explanation as to why he issued the circular in question.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 29th, 1887.

SOM. PRAKASH,
August 29th, 1887.

82. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 29th August, referring to the *Indian Mirror's* articles advocating the appointment of a Native of India to the India Council, says that, so long as there are innumerable wants nearer home, it is hardly wise to go about claiming India's representation in the India Council.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 30th, 1887.

83. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká* of the 30th August, says that His Highness the ex-King of Oudh is still unwell, but does Government concern itself in any way about the sickness or sufferings of this poor State prisoner?

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd September 1887.